Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One, Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, JAN. 31. 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 5.

Poetry.

OUR COUNTRY'S DEAD.

Peace to the ashes of the dead
Who for their country die;
Disturb it not; 'tis sacred dust,
Their names shall never die;
Deep graven on the nation's heart,
Firm shall they ever stand;
A patriot band whose praise shall sound,
Throughout this much-loved land.

Blow gently, breezes of the night,
Softly your requiem sing;
Guard them, ye starlight watchers bright,
Your star sparkling beauties bring,
And weave around their resting place
A halo filled with light,
Fit emblem of their peaceful rest,
Calm, and serenely bright.

Angels have hailed each spirit fair
As from its mangled corse,
It soared beyond the kings of earth
Nor knew the pang, remorse;
For they had acted well their part,
Died fighting for their land,
Their native land they loved so well,
Long may she ever stand.

OFT DO WE FIND.

Oft do we find the world untrue,
Cold, heartless, false, and vain;
Its smiles alluring to deceive,
And pleasing but to pain.
Its friendship often is assumed,
The better to betray;
Its language oft the Siren's song,
That flatters but to slay.

The best affections oft are wronged,
And truth is doubted all;
The heart—poor flattering thing—alone
Knows its own bitter gall;
Tho' wrong and spurned, it still must beam
It cannot cease to live;
Tho' it has erred,—and who has not?
'Tis blessed to forgive.

Could we but feel another's wrong,
And rightly judge of men,
We would be less unkind, severe,
Less hasty to condemn.
Appearances should not convict,
More hidden is the heart;
Its efforts, trials, pangs and pains,
If known, might gain our part.

The cup of life may sparkle bright,
Yet poison lurk within;
The flower we pluck in gay delight
May hide the serpent's sting;
The face my wear unpleasing smile,
Tho' the heart be bleeding;
The rose bloom fair, tho' at the root,
Canker worms be feeding.

The change in the Cabinet of President Lincoln by the voluntary withdrawal of the Secretary of War, Gen. Cameron, and the appointment of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pa., though for some years past a resident of the District of Columbia, is an event of more than ordinary significance. It will excite surprise in many quarters and may lead to some important results. The fact that Gen. Cameron was nominated as the American minister at the Court of St. Petersburg, simultaneously with the nomination of Mr. Stanton to the War Department, indicates that in leaving the Cabinet he carried with him the confidence and good wishes of President Lincoln. Those who had witnessed the extraordinary exertions of Secretary Cameron since the commencement of the rebellion, and those who have even an imperfect idea of the responsibilities and duties devolving upon a War Minister in these trying times, can readily understand why General Cameron was not unwilling to relinquish a position which demanded such unceasing toil, and frequently awakened the envy of foes and the distrust of friends. That he leaves his Department without a stain upon his good name, and with the confidence of thousands who never knew his high qualities before he entered it, is, perhaps, the proudest consolation he could desire.

We have repeatedly spoken of Edwin M. Stanton, as well in our correspondence as in our editorial columns. Of all the public men of our day, we know of no one more qualified to grapple with present troubles and coming dangers. His mind is so quick, just, comprehensive, and original, that, while as a lawyer it has placed him in the front rank of his profession, as a statesman, even in the short of his service under the last Administration, it gave him an instantaneous and commanding position. Nothing but the imbecility and treachery of James Buchanan prevented such men as Stanton from saving the country from the calamities of civil war. He will infuse new vigor and vitality into the War Department.

Mr. S. has always voted with that portion of the Democratic party identified with the fortunes of Stephen A. Douglas, and his nomination by President Lincoln is a well-timed recognition of the loyal Democrats of the Union.—*Phila. Press.*

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1862.

Official Announcement of the Victory—The President Hastens to do Honor to the Brave.

The following general order in respect to the battle of Mill Spring, (near Somerset, Ky.,) has just been issued:

"GENERAL ORDER IN RESPECT TO THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Jan. 22, 1862.

"The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, has received information of a brilliant victory achieved by the United States forces over a large body of armed traitors and rebels, at Mill Spring, in the State of Kentucky.

"He returns thanks to the gallant officers and soldiers who won that victory, and when the official reports shall be received, the military skill and personal valor displayed in the battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner.

"The courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the rebel force, pursued and attacked them in their entrenchments, and paused not until the enemy was completely routed, merits and receives commendation. The purpose of this war is to attack, pursue, and destroy a rebellious enemy, and to deliver the country from the danger menaced by traitors. Alacrity, daring courageous spirit, and patriotic zeal, on all occasions and under every circumstance, are expected from the army of the United States. In the prompt and spirited movements and daring battle of Mill Spring the nation will realize its hopes, and the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming entrenchments or in the blaze of the enemy's fire.

"By order of the President,
"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

The following official order has been issued by the Secretary of War:

"Ordered, That the War Department will be closed, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations in the field.

"Saturdays will be devoted to the business of Senators and Representatives.

"Mondays to the business of the public,
"EDWIN M. STANTON,
"Secretary of War."

Official Accounts of the Victory.

The following despatch was received at headquarters to-night:

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1862

To Major General McClellan, Commanding the United States Army:

The following has just been received from Gen. Thomas:

The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting to pieces of artillery across the river, and upwards of fifty wagons, he abandoned the rest with all the ammunition in the depot at Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms, and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralized that I do not believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee.

The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight six-pounders and two Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition; about one hundred four horse wagons, and upwards of twelve hundred horses and mules; several boxes of arms, which have been opened, one from five hundred to one thousand muskets; (mostly flint locks, but in good order;) subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, and a large amount of hospital stores.

"As soon as I receive the report of the brigade commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was thirty nine killed, and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded. Among the wounded were Colonel McCook, of the Ninth Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieutenant Bart, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. The loss of the rebels was: Zollicoffer and one hundred and fourteen others killed and buried, one hundred and sixteen wounded, and forty-five taken prisoners, (not wounded,) five of whom are surgeons, and including Lieutenant Colonel Carter, of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment.

"GENERAL THOMAS,"
D. C. BUELL, Brigadier General Commanding."

THE LOSS AT SOMERSET.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—The entire United States lose in the late fight was 39 killed and 150 wounded.

Gen. Thomas' forces took 14 cannon and 1,400 mules and horses. Gen. Thomas is across the river in pursuit. The steamboat and eight garges used by the rebels were burned. The United States troops used the remaining barges in crossing the river.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—General Thomas now reports the Federal loss at the recent battle at 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded are Col. McCook, of the 9th Ohio, and his aid Lieut. Burt, of the 18th United States Infantry. Of the rebels Zollicoffer and 114 others were killed, 116 wounded, and 45 taken prisoners.

A prisoner says that Geo. B. Crittenden was the first in command of the rebel forces, and Zollicoffer the second. Crittenden fled to the woods, taking the wrong road, and it is supposed he will be captured.

The Federal forces actively engaged were the 10th Indiana, 4th Kentucky, 2d Minnesota, and 9th Ohio—their respective loss being in the order named.

They were reinforced, after the first and severest engagement, by the 12th and 18th Kentucky, 1st and 24 Tennessee, 14th, 31st, 35th, and 37th Ohio Regiments, and Standerd's, Whitmore's, and Kenney's batteries.

The rebel forces were estimated at 10,000.

Green B. Clay, of Bourbon county, son of Brutus Clay, and aid to Gen Schoepff, was with Gen. Thomas in the engagement, and has just arrived, bringing a splendid silk rebel flag, bearing the inscription: "Presented to the Mountain Rangers, Capt. F. A. Ashford, by Mrs. W. D. Charderoyne."

Col. S. S. Fry, of the 4th Kentucky Regiment, had his horse shot from under him by one of Zollicoffer's aids, when he turned and shot Zollicoffer through the left breast.

The first breaking of the rebel ranks was effected by Col. R. S. McCook, of the 9th Ohio acting brigadier general, who ordered his men to charge bayonets, which put the rebels to immediate flight.

The last order issued to the rebels, which was found in their encampment, was signed by Col. Cummins, the senior in command, after the death of Zollicoffer and flight of Crittenden, directing the rebels to disperse and save themselves in the best way they could.

The *Journal* says Gen. Thomas, with a large force, has crossed the Cumberland, and is hunting the flying rebels through Wayne county.

FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO.

The Mexicans Besieging Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana on the 18th, arrived at this port this evening.

At Havana, sugars were dull and declining, and the stock in port amounted to 25,000 boxes. There was a moderate demand for molasses. Exchanges were declining; on London, 12½a13 per cent. discount.

The news from Mexico is to the 10th inst. Communication with the interior had been entirely cut off by the war operations.

A regiment of Spanish troops started on the 4th, on the Medellin road, for a reconnoissance, but were driven back, after proceeding a mile, by an unseen foe.

One correspondent says Vera Cruz is surrounded by the Mexicans on the island, and almost besieged. No vegetables or fuel could reach the city, and many articles of prime necessity were sadly needed. Many of the Spanish troops were sick, and many desertions had taken place. There were great fears of an attack by the Mexicans on Vera Cruz. Several Spanish sentinels had been shot.

An American vessel, the *Beautiful Star*, arrived at Vera Cruz with 4,000 guns, 300 pounds of powder, and other war munitions for the Mexican Republic. She was seized by the Spaniards, as was also a small lot of arms aboard the brig *Puebla*. Nine other vessels of the same description were expected soon to arrive, and they will also be confiscated.

The English, French, and Spanish flags wave over the Castle, the French and English fleets having arrived. Considerable discontent existed among the French and English at the want of courtesy exhibited by the advance of the allied expedition, in not having hoisted the three flags at the first. Gen. Prim was also at Vera Cruz.

Three thousand men were to make a sortie, to endeavor to clear the environs of the city, so that the market may be supplied with fresh provisions.

Most of the French troops had disembarked.

The gunboat *Santiago de Cuba* was at Havana.

Great activity prevailed among the troops at Havana, and rumor says they will be sent to Vera Cruz.

Several cases of insubordination had occurred among them, and three non-commissioned officers were killed by them. The murderers were publicly garroted.

A CURIOUS DEVELOPMENT.—The London Critic, commenting on the death of Prince Albert, deplores the blow which has fallen upon the nation by his death. It says it was the Prince consort's advice which enabled the Queen to bear up against such scheming Ministers as Palmerston, who cultivated a personal acquaintance with the London editors and had Prince Albert written down as an enemy of the country, because he did not wish England to go to war with Russia. The Critic says:

We have reason to believe that, up to the time of his death, the Prince Consort raised his voice energetically against the haste with which England is rushing into a war with the United States—an event which he denounced as subversive of her interests, dangerous to the real sources of her power, and certain to be advantageous only to the despotic powers of Europe. Whether that view was right or wrong, such we believe, was the faith in which the Prince Consort died.

We learn from this then who is the real enemy of the United States, and the hostile spirit which the London newspapers are endeavoring to create, may be the effect of the same kind of manipulation which Palmerston practised upon them to create a war feeling against Russia.

Major Doubleday, of Fort Sumter fame, has been appointed a Brigadier General.

MR. WEED'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

A letter from Mr. Weed, dated Dec. 23 (London), appears in the Evening Journal of yesterday. We quote:

—We are, however, breathing with more freedom just now. A despatch from Mr. Seward, received by Mr. Adams, to Earl Russell, which, though not in relation to the Trent affair—being written subsequent to the seizure of Slidell and Mason—is supposed to have that question in view, has calmed down the war feeling. This view of the matter is strengthened further by the knowledge that France has informed our Government that it regards the capture of the Rebels on board a neutral vessel as indefensible. In view of these circumstances, an influential personage, with whom I breakfasted yesterday, said, "You will escape this time, but your Government is quarrelsome, and will soon give us fresh cause of complaint."

Now that he is gone, every one confesses that the Queen had in Prince Albert a discreet adviser, whose good sense and assiduity lightened and lessened her burthens and cares.

I stated in a former letter that the Queen is our friend. I am enabled to say, on reliable authority, that the last use the Prince Consort made of his pen was, at the Queen's request, to soften the despatch sent to Lord Lyons.

We rose early on Friday morning and went down to St. James' Park Barracks to see a regiment of Guards take up their line of march for Canada. Nearly fifty years had elapsed since I had seen "British red coats" whose muskets and bayonets were to be turned towards us. Something of the old feeling—a feeling which had died out—began to rise, and after a few minutes of painful thought I turned away.

I continue to meet in society the highest classes of English people, and encounter opinions and prejudices most erroneously, but honestly entertained. The London press during the present month has rolled up a mountain of bitter prejudices against us, the full force of which will be felt when Parliment meets, in January.

The despatch of M. Thouvenel to the French Minister appears in the evening papers of today. The instinct which prompted me, before hearing any opinion upon the subject, to set down and write letters home urging the surrender of Slidell and Mason—hard as such fortune was—shows the value of first impressions. Instinct and reason, unaided by much knowledge of international law, taught me that it was not right to take these men from a neutral ship.

I have met no class of Englishmen with so little relish for war with us as the officers of their army.

THE LATE FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.

Accounts by mail to the 21st of December indicate that the late flood, or series of floods, in California, was the most destructive ever suffered on the Pacific slope. A correspondent of the *Tribune* estimates the damage at $10,000,000. The range of the flood was from Sacramento northward to the Columbia river, and Nevada and Oregon suffered in common with the Golden State. All the streams rose, inundating towns, sweeping away mills, dams, flumes, houses, &c., and causing great loss of life. Nearly one thousand Chinese are said to have been drowned in different localities. All of Sacramento, save part of a single street, part of Marysville, Auburn, Napa, Sonora, Santa Rosa and many smaller towns, were overflowed. On the 8th of November, the rainy season opened, and for nearly four weeks the rain fell almost incessantly. A Grass Valley paper states the fall of rain there at the incredible amount of nine inches in thirty six hours! The north fork of the American River rose fifty-five feet, while other streams nearly equalled this figure.—Sacramento was the heaviest sufferer, as was the case in several previous floods. This city stands at the junction of the American and Sacramento rivers, in a wide, flat valley. The loss here is $2,000,000. The city has been nearly ruined, its debt previous to the flood being enormous, and the people being terribly depressed. Subscriptions for the relief of the destitute have been made—San Francisco leading off with $30,000. Near Auburn thirty miles of fences were floated off. At Grass Valley five hundred quartz miners have been thrown out of work by the flooding of the mines. On Feather river millions of feet of lumber were lost. On Trinity river the loss is estimated at $150,000; a clean sweep of all the improvements along that stream was made. The accounts from Washoe, from Oregon, &c., are equally disastrous. The papers also have many reports of hair-breadth escapes, among which we observe that the wife of a State Senator was rescued by her husband carrying her some distance on his back, he wading waist deep in a torrent.

The Californians will not be much discouraged by this calamity. They are accustomed to all kinds of troubles, fires, floods, criminals, Indians and reckless politicians, and they will, doubtless, push through the present disaster as they have encountered and vanquished similar tribulations.

What part of a fish is like the end of a book?—The Fin-is.

Which of our English monarchs had most reason to complain of his laundress?—John, when his baggage was lost in the Wash.

When was Napoleon most shabbily dressed?—When he was out at Elba (elbow).

What fish is most valued by a happy wife?—Her-ring.

What part of a fish weighs the most?—The scales.

Personal.

Colonel Samuel Colt, the well known inventor of improvements in firearms, died in Hartford, Conn., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, of an acute attack upon the brain. Although he had been ill for several days, his death was deemed sudden. He was born at Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814. In his early life he studied chemistry, and under the assumed name of Dr. Coult traversed every State, and visited almost every town of 2,000 inhabitants or over, in the Union, and British North America, lecturing upon his favorite study. The means thes acquired he devoted to the prosecution of the invention which made his name known throughout the civilized world—his revolver. The first model of his pistol was made of wood in 1829, while he was before the mast on an East India voyage; that model is still in existence. He spared no efforts to bring his fire-arm to perfection, and to that end visited the principal manufactories in Europe. Having secured patents in England, France, and the United States, he induced some New York capitalists to take an interest in the enterprise, and in 1835 a Company was formed at Paterson, N. J., with a capitol of $300,000. In 1842 the Company were forced to suspend, and for several years none of the repeating firearms were made. The Mexican war, which commenced in 1847, was the means of resuscitating the business, and in 1850 the immense armory at Hartford was planned, the estimated cost of which was more than $1,000,000. Mr. Colt was also the inventor of a submarine battery of great power and efficiency; and he invented a telegraphic cable (submarine) which was laid and worked with perfect success in 1843. In his death Hartford sustains a heavy loss. At the time of his death Col. Colt was about 48 years of age.

SUFFERING AND CANNIBALISM OF AN AMERICAN WHALER'S BOAT'S CREW.—The St. Johns (N. F.) Daily News of Dec 6, has an account of the sufferings of John F. Sullivan, of Hadley Falls, Mass., and his companions, deserters from the whale ships Daniel Webster and Ansel Gibbs, of New Bedford, in Cumberland Straits, on the 4th of August last.

The narrative was written by one of the deserters, named Sullivan. The crew of the Ansel Gibbs complained of bad treatment—They were John Quinn, boatsteerer, John Martin, Hiram J. Davis, Willard Hawkins, Thomas Colwell, Jos. Fisher, and Samuel Fisher, who, with Sullivan and his shipmate Warren Dutton, constituting the deserting party.

On the 20th of August, at Cape Childleigh, they had nothing but mushrooms and berries to live upon; and here Hawkins and Davis ran away from the party and carried away everything that was useful belonging to the boat. After an attempt to leave the place, which was prevented by stormy weather, they landed again, and Dutton died of starvation. The narrative of Sullivan says:

"The evening he died, Samuel Fisher proposed to eat him; he took his knife and cut a piece of the thigh, and held it over the fire until it was cooked. Then, next morning, each one followed his example; after that the meat was taken off his bones, and each man took a share. We stopped here three days. We then made a start, but the wind being ahead, we were compelled to put back. Here we stopped two more days. During that time the bones were broken up small and boiled in a pot or kettle that we had; also, the skull was broken open, and the brains taken out and cooked.

"Subsequently Samuel Fisher died from hunger, and his cousin was the first one to cut him up; his body was used the same as my unfortunate shipmate's."

On the 29th of September the survivors were picked up by an Esquimaux boat.

What a Southern Unionist Says.

A letter to the Cincinnati Gazette, written from Nelson's division in Kentucky, contains this passage:

"I recently had the pleasure of meeting a Union man, or refugee, from Nashville. He is a thorough Southerner in all things, but unswerving in his devotion to the Union. 'You Northern me,' said he, 'have fallen into a fatal error. You hope to conquer the insurgents by a conciliatory course. You are simply sacrificing the lives and property of your Southern friends. The South will scruple at no means to accomplish their end. Meet them with their own weapons—fire and sword—and awe them into obedience to the laws. None of them disavow the fact that this is a rebellion instituted for the purpose of overthrowing our Government. For the accomplishment of that end they will pour out their blood like water. Let them but succeed, and their arrogance will know no bounds. The veriest serf in Europe might then pity you Northern men. Your moderation but prolongs the struggle and lessens your chances of success."

At a festival, on some occasion among the soldiers in Missouri, one of them from Adrian offered the following extravagant sentiment, which is printed in a Missouri paper, from which we copy:

"*Jeff. Davis*—May he be set afloat in an open boat without compass or rudder, may that boat and contents be swallowed by a shark and the shark swallowed by a whale, the whale in the devil's belly, and the devil in hell, the door locked and key lost, and further, may he be chained in the southwest corner of hell, and a north-east wind blow ashes in his eyes through all eternity, G—d d—n him."

To keep warm in a cold day, women double the cape, and men double the horn.

Peace Now—Vengeance Hereafter.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, commenting on the Mason-Slidell affair, says:

If we do concede the demands of England, however, it will only be because we desire to crush this rebellion—as a duty we owe to mankind. It will be because we prefer to master the great evil, and do not wish to be alienated from our duty by an international and comparatively unimportant quarrel; it will be because we prefer national salvation to the gratification of any feelings of national pride. It will be a great act of self denial. But when we come from this rebellion, it will be with a magnificent army, educated and organized, and with the sense of this wrong weighing upon them. It will be with a navy competent to meet any navy upon the globe. It will be for us, then, to remember how England was our enemy in the day of our misfortune, and to make that remembrance a dark and fearful page of her history, and an eternal memory in our own.

HOW WE TREAT THEIR DEAD.—A Port Royal correspondent thus writes:

A flag of truce came a few days since for the body of Doctor Baird, who was killed in the fort on the day of the fight. His brother and two other officers came with the flag.—They found the body placed in a neat coffin; all his effects, surgical instruments, his watch, and the trifles found in his pockets were taken charge of and handed to the brother. Great was the surprise of these officers when they found that the vandals of the North cared so little for plunder. The neat head board at the grave, with the doctor's name, and "killed in battle on November 6, 1861" proved to them that our army was not vindictive; and when they found that guards were on their property, to prevent its pillage by their own negroes, they began to realize that we are fighting for a government, and not for spoils.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—On the 21 of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradlee, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. B's family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and now eight more, making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true, Mrs. B. was a twin of three, her mother and father both being twins and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins. Mrs. B. has named her boys after noted and distinguished men; one after the Hon. J. R. Giddings, who has given her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Hon. Elijah Chaplain, who gave her a deed of fifty acres of land; and the other after James Johnson, who gave her a cow.—*Letter in N. Y. Tribune.*

IT IS SAID that General Robert Anderson is carefully preserving the flag of Fort Sumter in the hopes of being able soon again to raise it on its renowned ramparts. It would be a beautiful sequel to his patriotic defense. It would gladden the heart of the nation to know that our dear old standard was again trembling in the breezes of Charleston Bay. From the many indications, we think it will not be long before the wish of the intrepid Anderson will be gratified. Sumter's flag once more on Sumter's walls! The idea is full of inspiration.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Colonel Jennison, Kansas 1st Cavalry, is a small man—delicate constitution—a physician—originally from Livingston county, N. Y.—When the Border Ruffian horde went into Kansas to elect the first Territorial Legislature, they passed Jennison's house. His wife and only child, attracted by the cavalcade, went to the door, and while standing there, were both shot dead by the ruffians. "That's what ails Jennison, the Jayhawker."

Jack Montgomery, of the Kansas Cavalry, is a Kentuckian—a mild, gentlemanly, highly educated man—a clergyman and a graduate of Oberlin. When the Border Ruffians, in one of their raids, reached Montgomery's home, they took him prisoner, tied him to a tree, and brought out his wife—an educated, and accomplished lady—and maltreated her horribly in the presence of her husband, "and that's what ails Montgomery."

Riddles and Conundrums.

I came to a field and couldn't get through it. So I went to a school and learnt how to do it.—Fence.

My first denotes a company,
My second shuns company,
My third calls a company,
My whole amuses a company.
—Co-nun-drum.

Why is a kiss like a sermon?—It requires two heads and an application.

Why are teeth like verbs?—They are regular, irregular and defective.

Was Eve high or low church?—Adam thought her Eve-angelical.

If a bear were to go into a linendraper's shop, what would he want?—He would want muzzlin.

Why is it impossible for a person who lisps to believe in the existence of young ladies?—He takes every Miss for a Myth.

When are weeds not weeds?—When they become widows.

In what part of the Times can we find broken English?—The bankrupt list.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Jan. 31, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

As the editor and proprietor of this paper is anxious to settle up his business, running over a period of twelve years, he will sell the presses, types, good will, &c., of the establishment, on *reasonable terms*.

The BEDFORD INQUIRER PRINTING OFFICE is one of the best paying country establishments in the State, as there are only two papers published in the County, and all official and orphans' court advertising, is published by act of assembly, in both papers. The rates for advertising and job work, are as high as in any part of the State. There are a large quantity of news type, nearly enough for two papers the size of this, and a splendid lot of job type, nearly new.

This is a rare chance for one or two persons who wish to engage in a good, profitable business.—Apply immediately.

STATE TREASURER.

On Monday week, the Hon. Henry D. Moore was re-elected State Treasurer. Henry D. Moore was the Republican candidate; Wm. V. McGrath was the Democratic candidate; and Jonas R. McClintock was voted for by the Union Democrats. On the third ballot, the following Union Democrats voted for Mr. Moore, thereby electing him, viz: Messrs. Busy, Chatham, Ross, (Luzerne) Scott, and Smith Chester.) The ballots stood as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Henry D. Moore.	66
Jonas R. McClintock.	10
Wm. V. McGrath.	56

SECOND BALLOT.

Henry D. Moore.	66
Jonas M. McClintock.	22
Wm. V. McGrath	44

THIRD BALLOT.

Henry D. Moore.	71
Jonas R. McClintock.	5
Wm. V. McGrath.	56

Mr. Moore has been a faithful officer, and as the confidence of all who know him, and we congratulate the people of Pennsylvania in continuing in office so honest and pure a public servant.

Minister to Russia.

The U. S. Senate has confirmed the appointment of Hon. SIMON CAMERON, as Minister to Russia, by a vote of 28 to 14. He takes the place of Hon. CASSIUS M. CLAY, who desires to return and take part in the war. It will please all true-hearted Pennsylvanians that Gen. Cameron has been confirmed, and it shows the the good opinion of the President, and his confidence in Gen. Cameron, in naming him for that important mission. Gen. Cameron was Secretary of War in the most trying era of our history, and nobly did he do his part. No man in the country could have done more than he did in organizing the present grand army. He will occupy a high nick in the history of the country, and the future historian will do him justice.

DEATH OF ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN.

Mr. Geo. Funk, died in this place on Monday morning last. He was in his 83d year, and the oldest citizen of our town. He died in the same house he was born. The Funk family is among the oldest in the county, their father having settled here, probably, over one hundred years ago. Only one child of the old settler, still living in Bedford, and a grand child in the West, are all that remain of the family. The thought is saddening, as one by one, the links connecting the present with the past, drop off the chain. With how many incidents of our early history was he acquainted, and in some of which he formed a part! Peace, peace, old friend, to your ashes! May they remain in their narrow home, undisturbed, till the time when the grave shall give up its dead, and the angel with one foot on the land, and the other upon the sea, shall proclaim, Time is, time was, but time shall be no longer!

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

That portion of the Bedford Rail Road, between Hopewell and Bloody Run, it is confidently expected, will be completed by the 1st of June, next. The workmen are getting along rapidly. The balance of the road, some eight miles from Bloody Run to Bedford, will be put under contract as soon as possible. We have no doubt the people of Bedford County will be gratified at this news.

CONCERT.

There will be a Concert held in the Court House, on Friday (this) evening—Sacred Music—by JOHN P. PECK. A public collection will be held to defray the expenses of the entertainment. Let their be a good turn out.

The President has appointed Noah A. Swain of Ohio, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge McLean. The appointment has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

NOT TRUE.—That the rebels had evacuated Manasses.

The Senate, in Executive Session, on the 24th, confirmed Major Lewis G. Arnold, 1st Artillery, as a Brigadier-General. He will assume command at Fort Pickens upon the departure of Col. Harvey Brown, enforced by illness.

The Burnside expedition has arrived at Hatteras. The recent storms were unusually severe, and delayed and crippled the expedition. Some three or four of the vessels were wrecked.

News from the South say Beauregard, is to be transferred to the command in Kentucky, and Gustavus W. Smith is to command on the Potomac.

Mr. Cessna has a bill before the House separating Bedford and Somerset. We hope it will not pass the Senate.

Report in a Contested Election Case.

The committee appointed in the contested election case from the Bedford and Somerset district, presented their report yesterday, and JOHN CESSNA was duly qualified as a member in the place of GEORGE W. HOUSEHOLDER, who had been elected from the district by a clear majority of TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE votes. The report is based on the presumption that Bedford county is entitled to a separate representation, and that JOHN CESSNA, having received a majority in Bedford county, is therefore entitled to the seat. The question is a very important one and will present itself again to the next Legislature, when the defeated party will no doubt again contest the seat, and if he is fortunate enough to obtain a committee guided and controlled by the strongest party predilections, the contestant may obtain a similar admission to a seat in the House. The report of the present committee may be all correct but it seems to us that questions of such importance ought to have been submitted to the legal minds of the state, and it would certainly have been better for the interest of the people, if the Supreme Court had been mutually called upon to decide the question at issue Here we have a committee selected on the part of the parties, who are mostly composed of business men and have never been called upon to decide constitutional questions, and this committee has undertaken to decide such an important question within three days after hearing the arguments of counsel in the case. The supreme Court would certainly not have considered the question in such extraordinary haste and their decision would have settled the issue finally. The minority committee will make a report as soon as sufficient time has elapsed to examine the subject thoroughly. —*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

A BRITISH HATER.—Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, is a good hater. In a speech in the House of Representatives, last week, he denounced the proposition to send commissioners to the World's Fair in London, because we have been "dishonored by Great Britain" in the affair of the Trent. He said:

"I am made to renew the horrors which I suffered when the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached us. I acknowledge it, I literally wept tears of vexation. I hate it, I hate the British Government. I here now publicly avow and record that hate, and declare that it shall be unextinguishable. I mean to cherish it while I live, and to bequeath it to my children when I die, and if I am alive when the war with England comes, and if I can carry a musket in that war, I will carry it. I have three sons, and I mean to charge them, and do now charge them, that, if they have at that time reached the years of manhood and strength, they shall enter into that war. * * * I trust in God that the time is not far distant when we shall have suppressed the rebellion, and be prepared to avenge and wipe out this insult that we have received. We will then stir up Ireland; we will appeal to the Chartists of England, we will go to the old French *habitans* of Canada, we will join hands with France and Russia to take away the eastern possessions of that proud empire, and will take away the crown from the Government before we cease."

GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS, the senior Union General engaged in the late battle, at Somerset, Ky., is a native of Virginia, and is one of those loyal officers in the regular army from the seceded States who resisted the machinations of the rebels. He graduated at West Point in 1836, with the rank of brevet second lieutenant of infantry, and on the first of July, 1840, he was appointed second lieutenant third artillery, and subsequently brevetted first lieutenant, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the war against the Florida Indians." In April, 1841, he was promoted to the first lieutenancy. For "gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey" he was brevetted captain, and subsequently brevetted major for the gallant part he took in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1850 he was appointed instructor of artillery and cavalry, which position he held at the breaking out of the present rebellion, when he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, and placed in charge of a division in Gen. Patterson's command in the army of the upper Potomac.—When the rebels first invaded Kentucky, he, with Generals Sherman and Schoepff, was sent to that State to take charge of the Federal troops, and repel the invaders. In the regular army he holds the position of colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, and he is reported to be one of the most skillful officers in the service.

Gen. Schoepff, his associate brigadier, is a Hungarian by birth, who came to this country to escape the persecutions inflicted on his countrymen. At the commencement of the present rebellion he held a position in the Patent Office; but, being known to possess military qualities of a high order, he was, on the recommendation of Hon. Joseph Holt, appointed to a brigadier generalship, and assigned to duty in Kentucky.—*Phila. Press.*

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—The remains of Gen. Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton, Jr., are undergoing the process of embalming, at Somerset, so as to be delivered to their relatives.

Affairs below are reported as quiet.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIERS.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C.
Jan. 14, 1862.

MR. DAVID OVER—*Dear Sir*:—Having a good many friends and relatives that will be glad to hear from me, I take this method of communicating with them. It goes very hard for me to write under present circumstances, as we have to drill about from five to six hours in a day and consequently it leaves but a short time for writing. We are now in Fort Wells, at Port Royal, S. C. We came here on the 7th inst. When we first arrived in this part of the county we landed at a place called Seabrook Island, where we encamped for about three weeks. We then packed up our things and moved across Soull creek to Pinkney island, and remained there only about two days. There were some of our boys sent out on picket duty, on the island next to the main land. They could see the Rebel pickets and could talk across to one another. They invited our boys over to take breakfast with them. They fired several shots at our boys, but the river was a little too wide for them. Their balls would strike the water about fifteen paces from them. Our boys returned the fire, but without effect, although they could shoot clear across the water. Our sick boys that we left in the hospital at Fortress Monroe, have arrived. They came into camp yesterday, and they all look pretty well. Our first Lieut., J. A. Livingston, arrived with them. He looks well.—Our boys that first landed here all look well, and feel full of fight. The weather has been very wet and cold for several days, but we have not seen any snow this winter, with the exception of a little at Camp Hamilton. There are about twenty-four thousand soldiers here at this Camp, and about the Fort, and still more coming in. I have no news in regard to the war in particular. We do not get to hear much of the news, and most of what we do get, comes from the north, so that you have it before we get it.

Nothing more at present.

Yours, very Resp'y,
EPH. W. DAVIS,
Company H, 55th Reg't, P. V.

CUMBERLAND, MD.
Jan. 26, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—I herewith send you the roll of our company which you will please publish and oblige many of the members. The boys are in full glee to day, having received our pay for four months yesterday. The boys are in flourishing condition and pretty well over their forced march from Hancock to Cumberland. Your correspondent, signed "J. W. S. Jr.," in his communication in last week's number of the "*Inquirer*" concerning the Hagerstown fight, blames our "Irish friends" for the mutiny which occurred in our Regiment. I would say to him, give the devil his due, and remind him of the fact that it was not the "Irish" but some others that had too much "*eye opener*," and caused the whole muss.

T. C. H. S.

ROLL OF COMPANY C, 110TH REG'T PA. VOL., FROM WOODBERRY, NOW NEAR CUMBERLAND, MD.

Capt. E. D. Brisbin,
1st. Lieut. Geo. Burley,
2nd. Lieut. H. H. C. Kay,
Orderly Sergeant, William Roberts,
1st. Sergeant, William Ralston,
2nd. Sergeant, Martin Maxwell,
3rd. Sergeant, Alex. Croft,
4th Sergeant, S. H. C. Tobias,
1st. Corporal, James Bell;
2nd. " " Joseph Gates,
3rd " " Philip P. Croft,
4th " " John Moore,
5th " " Geo. L. Hartman,
6th " " A. K. Taylor,
7th " " A. M. Bulger, Colar Guard.
8th " " James Ainsworth,
Musicians, Sam'l Tyson, Chas. Shrouder.

Andrews, W. A.	Householder, Moses
Andrews, Chas.	Harwood, Richard
Allen, Wm.	Holsinger, Josiah
Border, Andrew	Irvin, James
Bulger, Levi	Kelly, David
Blake, Sam'l	Lamison, Thomas
Border, J. S.	Livingston, Thos.
Bowman, Dan'l	Lamison, Geo.
Blake, Thomas	Leightner, Jno.
Bowman, Geo.	Lane, David
Blake, Simon	Mellnay, Jas.
Border, Jno.	Maxwell, Geo.
Castner, Jno.	Morgan, Dennis
Cramer, Jacob	Miller, Andrew
College Jas.	Miller, John
College, David	Pearson, Francis
College, Wm.	Price, David
Carpenter, David	Plumer, John
Davis, John	Powley, Henry
Davis, P. R.	Ralston, David
Davis, Martin	Smith, David
Daugherty, Jas.	Smith, Jno. W. Jr.
Everheart, David	Shimer, W. H. H.
Fishel, Geo.	Shoemaker, Benj.
Ferguson, Jno.	Shoemaker, Austin
Fluck, Oliver	Schwartz, Samuel
Gates, Martin	Stonerook, Simon
Gates, Sam'l	Straley, James
Gates, Wm.	Seabrook, Geo.
Greenland, Thos.	Tetwiler, Jacob
Garret, Jno.	Tetroiler, Wm.
Hartman, J. P.	Thompson, David
Hays, Alex.	Tasker, Geo.
Heltzel, Jonathan	Young Edwin
	Young, George

The following are the members from Bedford County, in Kuhn's Cumberland County Company, now somewhere in the U. S. service.

1st. Lieut. Adam	Weaverling,
William Riley,	John Manspeaker,
Isaac Barnhart,	Benja. Riley,
Wilson McFeators,	Henry H. Hixon,
Geo. Manspeaker,	Francis Pee,
David Weaverling,	Cornelius Mellot,
John Mellott,	John Veach,
Reuben Bralier,	David Mors,
Wm. Wilkins,	Josephus Wilkins,
Henry Frazey,	Frederick Frazey,
George Grimes,	John Mehoney,
John Strait,	Stephen Seigle,
Adam Weaverling,	Abram Swartz,
E. A. Funk,	Wm. Carnell,
Joseph Armstrong,	Rafe Seigle,

The following are the members from Bedford County, in Capt. R. L. Horrell's Blair co. Company, 84th Reg't, Pa. Vol. now near Cumberland, Md.

Wm. B. Lambright,	Nathan Davis,
Benj. H. Walker,	David Benton,
Samuel C. Burk,	Anthony Cori,
W. A. Davis,	Michael Fry,
Josiah Fetter,	Thos. Garretson,
Wm. Harbaugh,	Jason Harbaugh,
Joseph Ickes,	Jesse T. James,
John A. Knipple,	Josiah D. Mock,
Wm. H. Miller,	Daniel McDonald,
W. A. Peterson,	Fred. Reininger,
John B. Smith,	Jas. Weyant,
John H. Walter,	Morris Walker,
Asahel Walker,	John H. Weisel,

The following are the names of the members from Bedford County in Capt. A. J. Crissman's Blair Co. Comp—Co. C. 84th Reg't Pa. Vol., now near Cumberland.

John Grimes,	Peter Morningstar,
Nathaniel Shoup,	Henry Grimes,
Felix Ricks,	Jacob Grimes,
L. S. Reed,	Jacob Rinard,
Silas White,	Wm. R. Wimer,

In Capt. Wishart's Company from Fulton Co., in Kentucky, there are quite a number of Bedford County men. If we had their names we would publish them.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

We have occasionally given extracts from Mr. Train's Union speeches and lectures in England, in which he has battled nobly and successfully for the right cause, despite of opposition, or lack of sympathy. In a speech made in London, on the 23d of Dec. upon the Trent affair (of course long before any indication of Secretary Seward's reply had reached England,) Mr. Train made certain predictions, or rather expressed certain opinions regarding the course which our Government ought, and he thought, would take in the matter.—The course taken by the Government has been so almost word for word, as mentioned in this speech, as to render the prediction remarkable and the receipt of the news from the United States, will almost excite the belief that Mr. Train must have had a spiritual telegraphic communition with his countrymen so exactly have his hopes been fullfilled. Mr. Train said:

"Young men should be seen and not heard,' says the proverb. but the same sage wrote "that gravity was a mysterious carriage of the body to cover up the defects of the mind."—In former speeches I have touched upon the Trent affair, but I have since modified my views. Wise men change their minds, fools never do. [Laughter.] Not professing to be very wise, or to claim unusual stupidity, I beg to whirl on the Trent question, at first, patriotism overshadowed judgment, and I said give up the men at the point of the cannon. I now say in any case, *give up the men!* [Cheers.] On comparing notes all the analogies have fallen to the ground. Everett and Sumner have been handsomely floored in the Laurens case —[yes, and hear]—and Bonaparte, McManus, and the Carolina seizures are not analogous to the Trent. [Hear, hear.] The water runs through them all. Lord Stowell, Wheaton, Phillmore, Kent, Parson, Pratt, Vattell, Puffendorf, and even old Grotius, decline to give their assistance. It seems the Mason and Slidell capture is entirely original with Wilkes. International law has not provided for it. My opinion began to waver some days since, and when the author of the "Maratime Law of Nations." gave Lord Palmerston his special decision, I was convinced that the Americans had not got a leg to stand upon.—[Cheers.]

"My countrymen do not doubt my loyalty, [No and applause] and I would not take this course did I not think it more manly to acknowledge an error than to persist in the wrong at the risk of the war. Hear and loud cheers.] Napoleon has already decided the question—so why speak of arbitration? His circular is endorsed by all the Courts in Europe. As usual, he has stepped in ahead of the world, and absorbed all the credit. [Laughter.] He did the same at Pekin, and at the Crimea carried off the glory—and once more he enters the field of diplomacy just in time to take away all the thunder? [Applause and laughter.] In conclusion, I again say *give up the men!* I hope that Seward will do it graciously, that he will send them over in a war ship—[cheers] —that he will meet with a manly spirit the haughty demand of this proud nation. Nay, more, I hope that some one will have the foresight to do an act of humanity to some brave soldiers who may freeze in the snow bank, or perish in the ice-bed if they attempt that cold winter journey of six hundred miles—an act of courtesy to England even though just now she does not deserve it. A little thing of itself, but something that will be recorded to our credit. *I mean and hope that the Cabinet of Washington will not only give up the men, but will send a despatch to Halifax, offering a free pass through Portland, to the bold winter army!*—[applause]—at the expense of the American people—[cheers]—on their way to Canada. [Loud applause.] America is proud and sensitive, but it is the pride of honor, and she can do this gracious act with dignity to herself, and gain the good will of the civilized world. [Applause and cheers.] The honorable gentlemen says it was an outrage. Admit it, but is that a cause for war? [Yes.] You are right sir, but don't forget that America refused to go to war in 1812, till England had captured some *fourteen hundred* of our citizens—[hear, hear,]—and if England showed the same forbearance, she would not go to war until we had committed *thirteen hundred and ninety eight* more outrages of a similar nature. [Loud laughter and cheers."]

THE RELEASE OF SLIDELL AND MASON.—Prentice, in his Louisville *Journal*, remarks that—

"Mason and Slidell have been invaluable to the United States. We gave them in exchange for the neutral freedom of the seas, to secure which has been the object of our earnest endeavor since we were first a nation. The rebel commissioners are the debased coin which we have paid out and thus secured to the pacific commerce of the world perpetual exemption from seizure and search by beligerent powers. This is putting Mason and Slidell to a better use than detaining them in Fort Warren, or even hanging them. Who would not be delighted to see the most atrocious murderer pardoned under the gibbet, if, by his pardon, the world could evermore be exempted from the crime of murder?"

THE FOLLOWING particulars of the late battle between Colonel Garfield and General Humphrey Marshall, at Prestonsburg, Kentucky, we take from the Louisville *Journal* of the 18th:

Mount Sterling, Jan. 15.—Last Friday Col. Garfield's forces, on the Big Sandy, overtook Gen. Marshall, on his retreat, three miles from Prestonsburg, up Middle Creek. The latter, being sorely pressed by 900 of Garfield's men, prepared for battle by placing his cannon so as to sweep the approach up the valley of the creek, and his infantry on the sides of the high hills adjacent to the valley.—Indeed the hills are high and abrupt enough to be called mountains. The force seems to have been very properly placed, but Col. Garfield concluded that he had no use for the creek valley, and ordered his forces along the brow of the hill, and thus he had only Marshall's infantry to contend with, the cannon answering no purpose.

About ten o'clock p. m., Garfield's advance of 900 men compelled Marshall to face about and defend himself. After fighting a couple of hours, a reinforcement reached the scene of action, and with the 900 already engaged were too much for the fat General. However he kept his men together, defending themselves till dark, and in the darkness he retreated all night. Garfield's men were exhausted by their forced march to overtake the rebel army, and laid on their arms till morning, when they intended to move in pursuit. Marshall's force it was understood, was about 3,000, and rumor says Marshall lost 150 in killed. A gentleman from this county who was an amateur volunteer, (there were several such,) says he counted twenty-two of Marshall's killed on a small piece of ground. The Union loss of killed and mortally wounded was only about six, but about thirty others were wounded.—Marshall's men were not all armed, it is believed, or else they shot badly.

The road up middle creek, and thence up Beaver creek, which heads near the head of Kentucky river, is about as direct to the Pound Gap, as that up Sandy by Hikeville, and the river is avoided by the former route.—The mouth of Jenny's creek, where the skirmish was on Wednesday, is three miles from Paintsville, and about fourteen miles from Prestonsburg. The battle on Friday was three miles beyond Prestonsburg, up Middle creek, so that it will be seen that Marshall was retreating with all possible haste. On Wednesday he burnt his baggage-wagons and contents so as not to be incommoded in his flight, yet it seems that a portion of Garfield's men could pursue a little faster than Marshall could retreat, as they overtook him in a race of about seventeen miles, he having about four miles the start. Gen. Marshall is too bulky to run fast and Garfield was so ungallant as not to allow him time to blow.

Three of Marshall's men returned to this county after the Jenny's Creek skirmish.—They say they have found their rights, and now they hope to be let alone. Marshall's wagon master, who is an old man from Morgan county, also returned to his home, having nothing to do in the army after the wagons were burnt up.

A Story of the War in Kentucky.

A Campbellsville (Ky.) correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat*, tells us the following story:

"I have now before me a letter to a friend from a private in Colonel Haggard's cavalry regiment stationed at Columbia. The writer was formerly a justice of the peace, is a rough specimen of mountain character, is fond of his grog and a good joke, and always ready for a fight whenever it may suit the convenience of his country's enemies. His name is Andrew Jackson Garmon, (rather significant of the pugnacious propensity.) It seems that 'Squire Garmon took a very active part in favor of the Union cause in Cumbealand, (his own county,) Monroe and Metcalf counties, last summer and fall, captured some twenty head of contraband mules and several horses, and had a hand in bringing to a boat on the Cumberland river, engaged in the contraband business—in a word, 'Squire Garmon was a terror to the Secesh generally in that locality, rendering himself obnoxious to their blood-thirsty proclivities.

"Some ten or fifteen days since, 'Squire Garmon learned that his family were all down sick with the measles, and determined to visit them, cost what it might. So he obtained a furlough from his gallant Colonel under protest that he (Garmon) would never return to his regiment. The first or second night after his arrival home, the Secesh, his old neighbors and relatives, twenty-eight strong, armed *capa-pie*, visited his house and rapped at his door The 'Squire hailed them; no answer. He sprang out of bed, gathered up his irons, and lighted a candle, when he discovered three men in his dining room, and fired at them.—they all scampered out of the house, one falling dead at the door. The captain then ordered him to come out, which he refused to do, and in turn invited them to come in and exchange bullets there. This they declined to do, and immediately opened fire on his house through the doors and windows, the 'Squire returned the fire as fast as he could. This was kept up, the 'Squire thinks about one hour, when his assailants left, leaving three dead in the yard and carrying off five mortally wounded (since dead.) The 'Squire then lighted up the house, and his sick family came out from their hiding places. Not a whole pane of glass remained in seven windows. Three balls had entered the posts and rails of his daughter's bed, she being too unwell to get up; twenty-five balls were found in his wife's bed-tick, and the furniture of his house was literally riddled.

"The 'Squire's personal casualties were as follows:—One ball severed a finger, another bled him in the temple, a third crossed his breast severing his shirt bosom, a fourth passed through his hat, and a fifth unbuttoned his shirt-sleeve. He thinks they must have fired some two hundred rounds at him; but none the worse for wear, he is ready to repeat the operation whenever they are.

"The cool and deliberate manner in which the Squire details the recountre to his friends, aside from his reputation for veracity, gives the highest assurance of its entire truthfulness."

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Jan. 26.—The steamship *Europa* arrived here last night, with dates to the 11th from Liverpool, and to the 12th by telegraph via Queenstown.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Notwithstanding the pacific solution of the American question, warlike preparations were continued at Woolwich.

Mr. Seward's despatch was considered in Cabinet Council on the 9th. The *Times* understands that an answer will be returned, expressing gratification at the disavowal of Commodore Wilkes' act, accepting the satisfaction rendered, and assuming that the precedent in the *Trent* case will rule the case of the *Eugenia Smith*.

As to the general discussion of the law of neutrals, the Government will decline any answer until they have had the oportunity of submitting the whole question to the law officers. There are propositions in this note which are not at all admissable, and after the delivery of the prisoners these points may be properly discussed.

The London *Post* announced that a thorough understanding had been arrived at with the American Government. Not only had they given the required reparation, but in doing so Mr. Seward will have succeeded in impressing on the English Government the notion that they have not only obtained the present indemnity, but no small pledge of future security.

The *Daily News* eulogizes the course of the Washington Government and denounces the course of the *Times* and *Post*.

The *Times* denounces the stone blockade as a most atrocious crime.

The United States gun-boat *Tuscarora* and the pirate *Nashville* are at Southampton. The *Tuscarora* is at her anchorage, a mile from the dock, with fires banked up, and ready to slip anchors and start at a moment's notice.

She only required coals, water and provisions, which were being supplied to her. Capt. Craven, on his arrival, asked permission to fire twenty-one minute guns in respect to Prince Albert, but the Queen having requested that no guns should be fired in the vicinity of Osborne, the courtesy, though fully appreciated, could not be accepted. The *Nashville* continued at her dock.

The Government have observed the strictest neutrality towards her. Nothing was permitted to be done except what was necessary to make her sea-worthy. Neither powder, guns nor munitions have been put on board.

During the night of the 9th inst. three armed men from the *Tuscarora* were discovered reconnoitering the *Nashville*, and were ordered off by the Dock Superintendent.

No official notice was given at Portsmouth respecting any discharge of hired mechanics or laborers, but it is understood that the reduction takes place in April.

The London *Times* says that rumor fixes England's expenses, owing to the late difficulty, at £2,000,000; but the *Times* expects that when all the bills are in it will be double that sum, and that the money has not been thrown away.

The *Times* sincerly hopes that Englishmen will not give these fellows—Mason and Slidell—anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility due to a foe in distress is all that they can claim. England has returned them good for evil; and even now their only effort will be to entangle her into war with the North. England would have done just as much to rescue two negroes.

The *Morning Herald* is surprised that the Government has not given orders to the authorities at Southampton to warn the *Tuscarora* that she must either quit the port at once, or wait until twenty-four hours have elapsed after the departure of the *Nashville*. We should not, says the *Herald*, have allowed the *Nashville* to lie in wait within the mouth of the Mersey for American packets and merchant-men; therefore we cannot, without a gross violation of our duty as neutrals, allow the *Tuscarora* a license we should have refused her enemy.

The *Herald* holds out that the course of the French authorities at Martinique between the *Iroquois* and *Sumter* as an example to follow.

Mr. Russell, in his correspondence to the *Times*, predicts that the fate of the American Government will be sealed if January passes without some great victory.

FRANCE.

There is said to be much satisfaction in official circles at the settlement of the *Trent* affair, which caused a rise of 1 per cent. on the Bourse.

The *Moniteur* denounces the stone blockade.

A telegram from Cadiz says that the American Consul had received orders to protest against the admission of the *Sumter*. It is said that Spain will protect the prisoners brought by the *Sumter*.

RUSSIA.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes an article congratulating Mr. Seward on the uprightness and intelligence of his policy, and demanding that the Trent affair may become the starting point of negotiations by the Powers of the common principles upon the question of neutral flags.

The article also expects that England will give to the world solemn guarantees for the future by signing a convention which, by ensuring universal respect for the rights of neutrals would contribute to the maintenance of peace and mark the progress of civilization.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—This morning's papers contain full accounts of the battle at Mill Spring. It was a fair, open battle.—The Rebels fought well, and were overcome only by superior fighting on our side. According to the Rebel accounts, their forces consisted of ten infantry regiments, three batteries and some cavalry—altogether about ten thousand men. They fought in the bushwhacking style—from ravines and behind trees, bushes and rocks.

The brunt of the battle devolved on the Fourth Kentucky, Second Minnesota, Ninth Ohio and Tenth Indiana. For nearly two hours the roar of Musketry was kept up.—Shortly after eleven o'clock Col. Haskins succeeded in flanking the enemy on the extreme

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

right, when the Ninth Ohio and Second Minnesota charged with the bayonet with triumphant yells which broke the Rebel ranks and the rout began. They fled pell mell to their camp, strewing the road with muskets, blankets, overcoats and knapsacks, and abandoned two guns and caissons.

Zollicoffer was shot through the heart at the head of his staff, by Col. Fry. of the Fourth Kentucky. It appears that Zollicoffer lost his way in the bushes, and suddenly emerged before Col. Fry, who was accompanied by some staff officers. The two parties mistook each other for friends, and approached within a few yards of each other, when, finding their mistake, both halted and prepared for a hand-to-hand conflict. One of Zollicoffer's aids shot at Col. Fry, but only brought his horse down. The United States Colonel immediately drew his six shooter, and brought Zollicoffer from his saddle at the first fire.—The Rebel staff deserted their chief's body, which was taken to Somerset the day after the battle.

An East Tennessean, writing to the Commercial, says:

"All the credit and honor of this battle is due to the Tenth Indiana and Ninth Ohio, Fourth Kentucky and Second Minnesota Regiments, for they did all the fighting single handed, with the exception of what support they received from the artillery. They all fought nobly, and never wavered from their fixed determination to gain the victory." The combatants were so near each other at one time that the powder burned their faces on the discharge of each other's pieces.

CAMP PIERPONT, Va. Jan. 23, 1862.

Yesterday an election took place in our regiment for Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. CHAS. J. BIDDLE. The candidates were Lieutenant-Col. T. L. KANE and Capt. HUGH W. MCNIEL, of Company D., and the ballot resulted in the election of the latter.

Capt. HUGH W. MCNEIL, the Colonel elect, is a native of Warren county, Pa.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

By arrival of the steamer transport Atlantic at New York, we have intelligence from Port Royal to the 20th inst. The Atlantic brought a large consignment of Sea Island cotton to collector Barney—the greater portion of it unginned. The most important news by the arrival is the announcement that the second "stone fleet," consisting of fourteen vessels, left on the morning of the 20th for Charleston harbor, with the purpose of obstructing the entrance through Maffit's Channel, by which the steamer Isabel recently entered, after eluding the vigilance of the blockading vessels. The sinking of the vessels was to be done under the direction of Mr. George H. Bradbury, of toe Navy, who had charge of the closing of the main channel. No event of special importance had occurred at Port Royal since the date of our previous advices. Arrangements were in progress, however, which were expected to result in movements of the greatest moment. Among the reinforcements of Gen. Sherman's command which had arrived, was a portion of the Massachusetts cavalry.

Reports from the South

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing under date of 19th inst., says:

An individual in town, who had been in Natchez, Vicksbusg and New Orleans, says the Southern people all pretend to be sure of victory, and publicly ridicule the idea of the North obtaining any permanent advantage; but that in secret, the most violent of the Rebels tremble for the success of the Confederacy, and do not hesitate, confidentially, to declare their misgivings and express their alarm. They began to see the true character of the Northerners; to appreciate their cool rational courage, their patient nature, which endures much and long before it asserts itself, but when it is once thoroughly aroused, it is exceedingly difficult to quiet or conciliate.

The leading men of the South had hoped, my informant says, that the "Confederacy" would be recognized by England immediately after the repulse at Stone Bridge; and that if it were not, the poor and laboring classes of the large free State cities would rise in mob fury and compel peace, as soon as the rigors of winter were felt.

Having been deceived in both these opinions, and seeing the Government more determined than ever to prosecute the war vigorously, they have become disheartened, and now rest their sole hope upon the inactivity of the North for the next two or three months, resulting in the recognition of the Confederacy by all the Powers of Europe.

Several scouts and spies who are now here but who have been in the immediate neighborhood of Columbus Kentucky, say that, in conversation with various Rebel officers, they learned that affairs throughout the South were in the most desperate condition; that the Union feeling was quietly but greatly increasing; that thousands of the poorer classes were in dread of starvotion, and that, if the Rebels did not win decided battles in Kentucky and on the Potomac before Spring, that they will be forced to yield, especially as the masses had despaired of the promises so liberally held out to them, of the early cessaton of the war, and the triumph of the pro-slavery arms.

DISTRESSING CASUALITY.—The house of William Cochrane, situate on the Dry Gap Road, about six miles from Altoona, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th instant, and, shocking to relate, his wife and two children perished in the flames.

The Hollidaysburg *Whig*, to which we are indebted for the particulars of the distressing occurrence, says the wife was aroused from bed by the smoke, and opened the door leaping into an old kitchen attached to the house, where fresh ashes had been put into an ash barrel, when the flames rushed in. The husband went out at the window, which he tore out when the wife threw or handed the babe out to him. By this time the oldest boy had got his three little sisters out from up stairs, and returned to get the rest, when he and another child and the mother perished. The father, in the dark and cold night, with his four little children, traveled some three miles to the nearest neighbor, without anything but their night clothes to shield them from the biting frost.

A REAL PATRIOT.—The New York Tribune of Saturday, says that one year ago Edwin M. Stanton was called into the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, to fill a vacancy caused by atrocious treason. An old personal friend, but political opponent, wrote him a letter thereupon, to which Mr. Stanton responded as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1861.

"DEAR SIR: Your kind letter was received this morning, and I thank you for the confidence and regard it expresses for myself.—You are right in supposing it to be my determination to do everything in my power to preserve and maintain this Government, and the Constitution under which the United States have been so prosperous. The means you indicate, I agree with you, are the proper ones for this emergency; and so far as it is possible, they will be exerted. I have an undoubting faith that this Government *cannot be overthrown*—that it was ordained of God, and that the powers of hell cannot prevail against it. We have trouble; the City of Washington may be captured; but every effort will be made to prevent that catastrophe, and even if it does happen, the revolutionists will be as far as ever from accomplishing the destruction of the Government—but much nearer to their own destruction. So far from being indifferent to your advice, any suggestion of your wisdom and experience will be thankfully received. My aim is to *perform my duty* in the post to which I am called, and shall be happy of any light to guide me in the true path.

"With confidence and hope of the future, I remain yours, truly. E. M. STANTON.
"Gen. William Robison."

THE RISING IN MEXICO.

We are agreeably disappointed in our brother republicans in Mexico. The three great powers are not likely to have so good a time of it as they fancied. The factions in that distracted country have united at the approach of foreign enemies; an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men is set on foot, the soil is to be contested point by point, and the first movement of the Spanish from Vera Cruz has been repulsed, driving them back in confusion. Vera Cruz is almost besieged by guerilla bands.

We do not undertake to say that England, France and Spain cannot conquer Mexico; but it is evident that they are in for a much more serious business than they expected. The Mexicans were counted for almost nothing in their *programme*. The three powers would march quietly through Mexico and hem in the United States, and then consider what kind of a government they would give to Mexico, and how they would treat with the new Confederate States. Two elements are left out in the calculation—the Mexican people, and General Lane in Texas, and our fleets in the Gulf.

Mexico appears to be turning to bay. All quarrels are left in obeyance, and the whole nation is breaking into guerilla bands to harrass their enemies and secure the privelege of governing themselves. The expedition never would have been thought of but for our Southern war, and we confess to a deep sympathy with men fighting for their own soil, and standing by their homes against haughty despotisms.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

RECRUITING.

Sergeant LEVI SMITH is now in Bedford, on recruiting service for Capt. Ryce's company, now at Port Royal, S. C. This is a fine opportunity for all who wish to enter active service immediately. Young men, now is the time to volunteer.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE, COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 6, 1861.–zz

Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodbury tp., Bedford county, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and these having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB STUCKEY, adm'r,
Jan. 31,'62–* Residing in M. Woodbury tp.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

L.S. At a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the free holders residing in the vicinity of Boydstown in said County, setting forth "that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford & Stoystown Turnpike road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old state road on the North. The one of the length of—feet and the other of the length of—feet; and both of the width of sixteen feet. the first being the alley, between lots Nos. 41 & 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old state road aforesaid. The one of the length of—feet, the other of the length of—feet, next of the length of—feet, all of the width of sixteen feet, the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25 and 15 and 17 and 7 and 9 so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown. Also three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said Town South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North and running thence South thirty degrees west, two hundred and twenty feet, to a twenty foot alley. The same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said Town of Boydstown; Also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town plot, which said alleys have become useless, inconvenient and burdensome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity."

Whereupon the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the County papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

By the Court,
S. H. TATE, Clerk.
Dec. 20, 1861.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., in Friends Cove, MARY ANN, daughter of William England, aged ten years, ten months, and twenty six days.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1862.
The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 MORE than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 3 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year,	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.
Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.
Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.
Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.
Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.
Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Nov, 28, 1861. Philadelphia, Pa.

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of the County of Bedford, that an Appeal will be held by the County Commissioners, on the days, and at the places specified, to wit:

For Colerain Township, on Tuesday, the 7th day of January next, at the house of A. J. Pennell.
Southampton Township, on Wednesday the 8th, at the house of William Adams.
Monroe Township on Thursday the 9th, at the house of Samuel Mixell.
East Providence Township, on Friday the 10th, at the house of D. A. T. Black.
West Providence Township, on Saturday the 11th, at the house of J. A. Gump, in the Borough of Bloody Run.
Cumberland Valley Township, on Monday the 13th, at the house of Jacob Snider.
Londonderry Township, on Tuesday the 14th, at the house of George Baily.
Harrison Township, on Wednesday the 15th, at the house of Martin Feightner.
Juniata Township, on Thursday the 16th, at the house of Joseph Foller.
Napier Township, on Friday the 17th, at the house of J. M. Robison, in the Borough of Schellsburg.
Schellsburg Borough, on Saturday the 18th, at the house of J. M. Robison.
Bedford Township, on Monday the 20th at the Commissioners office.
Snakespring Township, on Tuesday the 21st, at the house of D. L. Deffbaugh.
Bloody Run Borough, on Wednesday the 22d at the house of J. A. Gump.
Hopewell Township, on Thursday the 23d at the house of John Dasher.
Broad Top Township, on Friday the 24th, at the house of J. B. Castner.
Liberty Township, on Saturday the 25th, at the house of Mrs. C. Tricker.
Middle Woodberry Township, on Monday the 27th, at the house of Wm. M. Pearson, Esq.
South Woodberry Township, on Tuesday the 28th, at the house of David Stoner.
Union Township, on Wednesday the 29th, at the house of Michael Wyant.
St. Clair Township, on Thursday the 30th, at the house of Gideon D. Trout.
Bedford Borough, on Friday the 31st, at the Commissioners' Office.

When and where all persons and corporations feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property and effects, made pursuant to the several acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, are requested to attend and state their grievances for redness, according to law. (The appeals will be held on the days above stated between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock, M.)

ATTEST: H. Nicodemus, Clerk, Commissioners' Office, Dec. 20th, 1861.
WM. M. PEARSON, J. FEIGHTNER, P. J. SHOEMAKER, Commissioners.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capitol stock of said company, payable on demand.

W. H. MCDOWELL,
Chambersburg, Jan. 24, 1862. Tres.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Lavari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 8th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Essate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 272 acres, more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a two-and-a-half story weather-boarded dwelling house, double log barn, granery and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Owen Ash. Hezekiah Barkman and others. Also one tract of land containing 400 acres more or less, about one acre cleared, and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jonathan Owens, John Gordon and others, all situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

ALSO,

One lot of ground containg 1¼ acre more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Lidig, Michael Stroup and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO,

One small tract of land containing 6 acres more or less, nearly cleared and under fence, with a story and half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Brideham, Charles Colfelt and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William Johnson.

ALSO,

All the interest of Defendant, John McCanles, in the following described tracts of land, situate in the Township of Broad Top, Bedford County, viz: One of them beginning at a post of this, and now land of William Figard, thence South eighty-six degrees, West three hundred and twenty perches to a post (formerly a white oak, gone) in the line of land belonging to John Savage's heirs, thence by said land, South one and a half degrees, West twenty nine perches to a post, a corner; thence South eighty-eight degrees, West six perches to a Spanish oak, a corner; thence South twenty-eight and a half degrees, West twenty-two perches to a post set for a corner, thence by land of Hopewell & Co., North eighty degrees, East nineteen perches and five tenths, to a chestnut, thence South thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-two perches to a post, set for a corner, thence by said last mentioned land and land now or late of John Griffith, North sixty-four degrees, East ninety-nine perches to a linn (or line,) thence South eighty-seven degrees, East thirty-two perches, to a chestnut, a corner; thence North forty-six and a half degrees, East forty-one perches and five-tenth to a post, (formerly chestnut oak, gone,) thence North forty degrees, East fifty-two perches to stones set for a corner, thence South fifty-five degrees, East thirty-five perches to a post set for a corner, thence North nineteen degrees, West eleven perches to a white oak, thence North forty-nine degrees, East thirty-two perches to a post, and thence North sixteen degrees, West eleven perches to the post mentioned, post in the line of William Figard's land, the place of begining, containing 123 acres, 152 perches of land, and the usual allswance of six per cent. for roads, &c.—And the other of said tracts adjoining the above mentioned land of John Griffith and others, situate in Broad Top township, bounded as aforesaid. Begining at a red oak a corner of this and land of said John Griffith, thence South eighty-three degrees, East fifty-seven perches to a hickory, a corner, thence still by said land North thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-six perches to a post or corner, thence still by said land of John Griffith North seventy degrees, West forty-eight perches to a chestnut, a corner of this and land of Hopewell & Co., and thence by said last mentioned land of Hopewell & Co., South forty-one degrees, West eighty perches to the first mentioned red oak the place of begining containing 19 acres, 123 perches, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent for roads, &c. And all the above described lands, advertised as the property of John McCanles, Deft.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 177 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and log stable, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Mock, James Barefoot, Jacob Bisel and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. Saylor.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in the town of Marietta fronting about 60 feet each and extending back about 110 feet, with a two story log dwelling house and frame stable, thereon erected, adjoining lot of Joseph C. Dull on the South, an alley on the North and land of Adolphus Ake on the East, and public road on the West, situate in Union tp., Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Corle.

JOHN CESSNA,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Jan. 17, 1862. Sheriff.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for February Term, 1862. John Ritchey, Esq., Foreman, Alvey Boylon, Thomas Growden, William Gray, Frederick Mench, Saml. D. Broadt, David Roland, sen., Wm. Derremore, Joseph Fisher, Esq., Michael Wareham, Jas. H. Frazier, Andrew Dibert, George Mock, Henry Wertz, William Ritchey of Wm., Vachel Brangle, David F. Buck, Saml. Dreuning, Esq., Henry W. Smith, Jacob L. May, John Corley, Jr., Michael Wertz, Abraham Johnston, John Brown, Esq.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for February Term, 1862. Matthew Murray, John Kerr, Jacob D. Fetter, John A. Burns, Samuel Barly, John Lowry, Jacob Miller of Henry, William Foster, George Bennett, John Aldstadt, John F. Lowry, Jacob Ewig, Michael L. Putt, John James, Jacob H. Bouser, Joseph Souser, John Dasher, William Gracy, John Hohman, Jas. M. Snowden, James Moore, George Reimund, Samuel Burket, Solomon Adams, Saml Replogle, Godfrey Yeager, Thomas M. Long, Frederick Miller, George Stuckey, James W. Reed, Dewalt Hershberger, David Kochendorfer, William Cook, John D. Lucas, Jno John Layton, Frederick Kauffman, Daniel Stoler, John Fickes.

Jan. 17, 1862.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and JOHN TAYLOR, and JAMES BURNS Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 10th day of February next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within th, said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, recordse and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Jan. 17, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, will make application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford county, to be held on the 10th day of February next, for Tavern License, for the ensuing year.

Frederick Berkheimer, St. Clair Township,
George Wemmer, Monroe Township,
Saml. R. Bottonfield, West Providence Tp.,
Levi H. Deihl, Hopewell Tp.,
John Hillegas, Juniata Tp.,
P. G. Morgret, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. Burch, S. Woodberry Tp.
George W. Figard, Broad Top Tp.

S. H. TATE,
CLERK'S OFFICE, Bedford, Jan. 17, '62.* Clerk.

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *Female Weakness and Irregularities*. Also Liver Derangments or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that it it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D., 1861, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of Attorney Shannon, the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Danl. Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec., to wit: Joseph and Danl. Sleighter and Nicholas Sleighter, Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died, and afterwards was intermarried with John Hall, leaving issue, Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah Barbara, Abraham and Nicholas Garlick, and Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residingin, Bedford county except Danl. Garlick, whose residence is not known, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, David Sleighter, Louisa Ann, intermarried with Barclay Markle, Matilda, intermarried with Solomon Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, Joseph Sleighter, all residing in Bedford co., and William Sleighter, residing in Blair co., California, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in for said county, on the second Monday, the 10th day of Feb., next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Danl. Sleighter, dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued, and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of of partition or valuation, issued out at the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, for that purpose directed, or shew cause why the same should not be sold by order of said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, the seal of the said Court at Bedford, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1861.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Attest, Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Jan. 10th, 1862.

Register's Notice.

All persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday the 11th day of February, next at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

1. The supplemental account of Aaron Reed, Executor of the last will, &c. of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, late of South Woodbury Township, dec'd.

2. The account of John Morse, Administrator of the Estate of Norman Johnson, late of Southampton Townsnip, dec'd.

3. The account of Anu Marks, Administratrix of the Estate of John J. Marks, late of Southampton Township, dec'd.

4. The account of David Clitz, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Clitz, late of Southampton Township, deceased.

5. The final account of Jeremiah E. Black, and of the Administrators of the Estate of John Black, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

6. The account of Michael Wertz, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Joseph P. Carber, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

7. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

8. The account of Elias Dell, Esq., Executor of the last Will &c., of John Snowberger, late of St Clair Township, dec'd.

9. The Administrator's Account of Sam'l Working, Adm. of David F. Brown, deceased.

S. H. TATE,
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Jan. 17th, 1862.* Register.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feelings of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1854.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine*. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1854.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for deranguements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa*. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HINES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood*.

JOHN G MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness*. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach* and *expel worms*. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1855.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in *chronic rheumatism*. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1857.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; H. M. Zook, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; D. M. Bare, Pattonsville and by dealers generally.

Dec. 27, 1861.

GREAT CURE.
DR. LELAND'S
ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,
IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,
AND A SURE CURE FOR
ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES,

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is

THE INQUIRER

putlished every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square,(10 lines.) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and romptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 21, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, three door, south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged,) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND

C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

J. S. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.

MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,
Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 17.-'62-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having many unpaid judgments and notes, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. All persons not responding to this notice need not complain if more costs accrue to their indebtedness.

JAMES M. BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run, Jan. 3, 1862.-3*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Maranda Riddle, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 3, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Nov. 8, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,
Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov. 8, 1861.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Rowback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. ANNIE D. SHUCK, Mrs. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
Mrs. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $50 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.

Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Towoship, Administrator.

Oct. 25, 1861.-*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for *the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especiay Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr J. SKILLIN HOUGHTEN,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St.,
Dec. 20,'61-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,

Dec. 27, 1861

List of Causes

PUT down for trial at February term, 1862.

Henry Smith et al	vs	Reuben Smith
Jacob Farkners use	"	John Alsip, Esq.
John Snyder, sr.	"	John C. Black
J. C. McLanahan et al	"	A. J. Snively, Esq.
Francis D Saupp	"	Fletcher & Bannon
R D Barclay's use	"	J Breneman et al
Samuel Blackburn	"	George Blackburn
S A Sigafoos	"	P Freytet
Collins, Dull & Co	"	E L Anderson
Same	"	John Cessna
Same	"	Nicholas Lyons
Reed, Rupp & Schell	"	Jacob Ritchey
J Filler et al	"	Poor Directors
Hezekiah O'Neal	"	Charles P Adams
Samuel Law	"	Peter Hillegas
Alexander Hollar	"	George Troutman
Noah J Miller	"	P. G. Morgret et al
David Imler	"	Joseph Crisman

S. H. TATE,
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Proth'y.
Jan. 17, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticaten for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE, Londonderry tp.
JACOB C. DEVORE, Harrison tp.
JOHN C. VICKROY, Cumb'l'd Valley tp.

Dec. 13, 1861-* *Executors.*

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 1st FEBRUARY, next,

the following described Real Estate:

A tract of land in Liberty Township, containing about 140 acres, about 60 thereof cleared.

The improvements are a *LOG FRAME HOUSE*, Bank Barn, Spring House and other buildings; also an apple orchard. The tract adjoins lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh, Sr., and Alexander McDonald.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH CRISMAN,
Adm'r of the Estate of Michael Reed, dec'd.
Dec. 27, 1861.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoliation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our Journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEEKLY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To Clubs—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; *ten copies to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20; with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respects fully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.

Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable o winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Stcemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

Iron City College

$65.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of real bargains. The old credit, *never* pay *system* having exploded for the present our terms will be—

CASH OR PRODUCE.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Nov. 8, 1861.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencia's and Mourningue *Silks*, at 56 cents per yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets* with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash*.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account, without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives exceptional instruction. The winter term opens Jan. 13th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address,

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Jan. 8, 1862.

Prothonotary's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the second account of George F. Riddle, assignee of Israel and Simon Oppenheimer, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation on Tuesday the 11th day of February next.

ALSO—The account of John H. Rush, Trustee of Peter Fiddler of Bedford Township.

S. H. TATE,
PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Proth'y.
Jan. 17, 1862.-*

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in Southampton Township, on the Estate of James Smith, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON, *Admr.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offie

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov. 9, 1860

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row

June 29, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE following named persons, will make application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford county, to be held on the 10th day of February next, for Tavern License, for the ensuing year.

Frederick Berkheimer, St. Clair Township,
George Wenmer, Monroe Township,
Saml. R. Bottonfield, West Providence Tp.,
Levi H. Deibl, Hopewell Tp.,
John Hillegas, Juniata Tp.,
P. G. Morgret, Bloody Run Borough.
Wm. Burch, S. Woodberry Tp.
George W. Figard, Broad Top Tp.

S. H. TATE,
CLERK'S OFFICE, Clerk.
Bedford, Jan. 17, '62.*

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George W. Figard, Broad Top Tp.

S. H. TATE,
CLERK'S OFFICE, Clerk.
Bedford, Jan. 17, '62.*

The Magazine for the Times;

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann and Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterson, and Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,

CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.

Nov. 25, 18.16

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accotamodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Cumberland Valley Township, on

SATURDAY 25th the day of JANUARY, next,

all that tract of land, late the property of Zacheus Luman, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jacob Wertz on the North, Sarah Luman, on the South, and others, containing 168 acres, and 154 perches.

The improvements are a one and a half story Log Dwelling House, log barn, and other outbuildings; about 45 acres are cleared and under fence, 7 acres of which are meadow—balance well timbered. There is also a good orchard on the premises.

Terms—One half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, one third of the residue to remain in the land, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JOHN LUMAN, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the farm of the subscribers in Bedford tp., about two months ago, a white sow and two white shoats, each with a piece off the right ear, no other marks recollected. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Jan. 10.-'62. GEO. D. SHUCK & CO.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Estate of Joseph H. Corle, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate of Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM.

Jan 17, 1862. *Administrator.*

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.

Oct. 4, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.

Aug. 9, 1861.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Ott, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *notes*.

O. E. SHANNON.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY the 1st of FEBRUARY, next,

the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 187 acres and 101 perches and allowance, 75 acres cleared and under fence, about 5 acres of which is meadow. The improvements are a two story Log House and double Log Barn. A good never failing spring of water near the door. There is also an apple orchard of choice fruit on this tract.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when terms will be made known.

HENRY TAYLOR,
Acting Ex'or of Estate of Thos. McCreary, dec'd.
Jan. 3, 1862.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on

TUESDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land, situate in Rays Cove, in said Township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Ritchey on the East, William Gracy on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's Heirs,) containing 190 acres and 75 perches, more or less, about 14 acres of which are cleared and under fence, and with a story and a half *LOG DWELLING HOUSE* thereon erected.

TERMS—One-half the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by Judgment Bonds, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINISH,
D. FORD,
Dec. 13, 1861. Administrators.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier Township, aforesaid, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. HULL, *Executor.*

Dec. 27, 1861.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

ZANSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.